HIS FORECAST OF MODERN DARWINISM. SINGULAR PASSAGES IN THE GRANDFATHUR'S NEARLY FORGOTTEN BOOKS-EVOLUTION AS SET FORTH A BUNDRED YEARS AGO-NATURAL SE-LECTION AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST-ANECDOTES TOLD BY CHARLES DARWIN-ROUS-

SEAU AND DR. JOHNSON. In the regions of the intelligence men are coming rapidly cosmopolitan. Differences of language on no longer amount to much. Germany has roduced the best criticism of Shakespeare; France the best history of Euglish literature, and a Dutchman writes a history of French literature for English readers, and translates for them Tame and Molière. So it is ting to be in matters of science also. What is eslied re discussion in Germany than in England, or even scientific men, to a layman it seems odd enough that it should fall to a German writer to take up the task of iveness-that to a constderable degree the speculations which have made Chatles Darwin famous were in an imperfect and disjointed way anticipated by his grand-father. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the distinguished poet, physician and naturalist of a century ago. Students of science for several years have understood that to some extent this was the case. Huxley has made certain quo-tations from Dr. Darwin's now quite forgotten books: Chartes Darwin himself has referred to his grandfather's books in the opening pages of his "Origin of Species," and Samuel Butler, an English writer of note me, has called attention to the coincidences quotations have done scant justice to the inmuch further. Last February Eraest Krause contributed to a periodical called Kosmos an article with the fulle "A Contribution to the History of the Descent Theory," which Charles Darwin has had translated into English, and, after adding a preliminary notice himself of about the same length, he has published both articles in a volume which he names " The Lofe of Erasmus Darwin" (Seriouer & Welford). To many people the con-tents of the book will be a reveistion.

Herr Krause observed that he was led to write his essay by the following passage on the second page of the "Origin of Species": "It is curious now largely my grandfather, Dr Erasmos Darwin, anticipated the views and errencous grounds of opinion of Lamarck in his "Zionomia" published in 1794." Krause could obtain no light on the subject from German literature, and eighty or nmety years ago, and probably never since reprinted, that he might study them blusself. "Almost ery single work of the younger Darwin," says Krause may be paralleled by at least a chapter in the works of his ancestor; the mystery of heredity, adaptation nod protective arrangements of animals and plants; sexual selection, insectivorous plants . . . are to be found already discussed in the writines of the elder m man, the supposed absence of which had been re-Krause holds that there was a similarity in the conceptions of the universe put forth by him and Dr. Darwin, which was in many respects as great as their need to give ut terance to them in verse. For Dorwin in his time was a poet of eminence, if not renown, and as a theorizer in nd it seems that not until Charles Darwin's books car into notice did this disposition undergo any change. Of his poem, "The Temple of Nature," The Edinburgh Beeress wrote thus: " If his tame be destined in any. as a poet that it is likely to rest; and his reveries in from oblivion but by having been 'married to immortal verse.'" Nawadays the lines in which he predicted the locomotive and the railway train are about the only ones which a busy world has remembered. Darwin professed that he wrote poetry to aid science. The design of "The Botanic Gardens, " his chief poem, he admitted to be " to enlist Imagination under the banner of Science, and to ut the imagery of poetry to the stricter ones which form the ratiocinations of philosophy." In a note to this poem he speaks of "the sublime allegory of Eros or Divine Love producing the world from the Egg of Night as it floated in Chaos." But his great prose work is after all the book on which his fame rests. Seventyfive years ago it had a wide reputation in Europe. The poems had been translated into French, Italian and Porhis " Natural Theology " directed his arguments at it It was Paley's success, it is said, which led to the win died the year in which Paley's book was published. In the "Zoonomia," while remarking on the great similarity in the structure of the warm-blooded animals, Darwin asks the following striking question:

Darwin asks the following striking question:

Would it be too bold to insarine that in the great length of time since the earth began to exist—perhaps millions of ages before the commencement of the history of mankind; would it be too bold to imagine that all waring-blooded animals have arisen from one living miamons, what the Great First Cause endued with animality, with the power of acquiring new parts attended with new propensities, directed by irritations, sensations, volitions, and associations, and thus possessing the faculty of continuing to improve by its own inherent activity, and by delivering those incrovements by generations in its posterity world without end?

Here is the doctrine of evolution as Dr. Darwin saw it with the light he had, and it should be borne in mind

with the light he had, and it should be borne in mind that he published his work lifteen years befor Lamarck's "Philosophie Zoologique" had appeared. His poem, "The Temple of Nature," which was also written several years before the " Philosophie Zoologique" appeared, and published after his death, contains the following prophetic passages:

Organic life beneath the shoreless waves
Was born and nursed in occan's pearly caves;
First forms minute, unseen by spheric reass,
Move on the mud, or pierce the watery mass;
These, as successive generations bloom,
New powers acquire, and larger limbs assume;
Whence countless groups of vegetation spring,
And breathing realms of fig. and feet, and wing.

Imperious man, who rules the bestial crowd, Of language, reason, and reflection proud, With blow exect who scorns the earthy sod, And styles himself the image of his God, Arose from radiacents of form and sense An embryon point or microscopic ens.

There are many quotations in Herr Krause's essay which bear on the younger Darwin's lavorite theories o natural selection, the struggle for existence and the evival of the fittest. Toese questions are asked; Were all the ammonia destroyed when the continents were raised? or do some genera of animals perish by the increasing power of their enemies? or do they still reside at inaccessible depths in the seaf or do some animals change their forms gradually and become omplete appendages to plants and animals which seem to show they have gradually undergone changes from their original state," and mentions stamens with-out anthers, and styles without stigmas, also the rudiand imperfectly formed toes in swine. Then he refers to enimals which show " marks of having in a long process f time undergone changes in some parts of their bodies which may have been effected to accommodate them to new ways of procuring their food." Krause observes that Buffon already had regarded the rudimentary organs somewhat in the same way, but that "he had by no means perceived with equal clearness the point as evidence in favor-of the theory of descent." Charles Darwin, in his preliminary notice, cites from his grandfather's works certain passages which he says are "interesting as forecasting the process of modern thought." The grandfather says: "The stronger locomotive animals devour the weaker ones without mercy. Such is the condition of organic nature! whose first law might be expressed in the words 'eat or be eaten,' and which would seem to be one great slaughter house, one universal scene of ra-pacity and injustice." He then asks "where shall we find a benevolent idea to console us amidst so much apparent misery ?" and continues: " Beasts of prey move easily, catch and conquer the aged and infirm, and the rivance more pleasurable sensation exists in the word, old organizations are transmuted into the young ones, death caus • so properly be called positive cvil as the termination of good." He concludes that all the strata of the world "are monuments of the past felicity of organized nature! and consequently of the benevolence of the Deity !" In the following passages theories very characteristic of Darwiniem will be found:

wery characteristic of Darwinism will be found:
When we think over the great changes introduced into various animals by artificial or accidental cultivation, as in horses which we have exercised for the different purposes of strength or swiftness, in carrying burthens or in running races; or in does which have been cultivated for strength and courage as the building; or for scuteness of the sense of smell as the hound and spaniel; or for the swiftness of his feet as the grey-hound; or for his swimming in water or for drawing snow-sledges as the rough-haired dogs of the North, and add to these the great changes of shape and color which we daily see produced in smaller animals from our domestication of them as rabbits or pigeons; or from the difference of climates and even of seasons, as the sheep of warmer climates are covered with hair instead of wool, and the large and partridges of the latitudes which are long beyind show become white during the Winter

months; add to these the various changes produced in the forms of mankind by their early modes of exertion or by the diseases occasioned by their habits of life, both of which become bereditary and not through many generations—those who labor at the anvil, the oar or the loom, as well as those who carry sedan chairs or those who have been educated to dance upon the rope are distinguished by the shape of their limbs.

A great want of one part of the animal world has consisted in the desire for the exclusive possession of the females, and the males have acquired weapons to combat each other for this purpose as the very thick shield—like borny skins—on the shoulder of a bear is a defence only against animals of his own species who strike obliquely upward, nor are his trakes for other purcoses except to defend himself, as he is not naturally a carnivorous animal. So the borns of the stag are shalp to offend his adversary, but are branched for the purpose of parrying or receiving the thrusts of borns similar to his own, and have, therefore, been formed for the purpose of combatting other stags for the exclusive possession of the females, who are observed, like the laddes in the time of entvairy, to attend the car of the victor. The birds which do not carry food to their young, and do not therefore marry, are armed with spars for the purpose of fighting for the exclusive possession of the females, as cocks and qualis. It is certain that these weapons are not provided for their detence against other adversaries, because the females of this contest amongst the males seems to be that the strongest and most active animal smould propagate the species, which should thence become raproved.

Krause gives an extract bearing directly on the origin of man. In this Darwin speaks of philosophers

Krause gives an extract bearing directly on the origin of man. In this Darwin speaks of philosophers who "seem to imagine that mankind arose from one family of monkeys on the banks of the Mediterraneau; who accidentally had learned to use the abductor polileis, or that strong muscle which constitutes the pall of the thumb and araws the point of it to meet the and that this much gradually focceased in size, strength and activity in successive generations; and by this men." Eisewhere Dr. Darwin huts at the origin of the apparently inborn faculties which young animals bring with them into the world. He does not think it wonderful that they come possessed with the egg." The trembing of fear possibly can be referred back to "the cold shivering of the new-born infant," weeping to the first irritation of the lacrymai glands by cold air, and the feeling of the beauty of undulating nourishment derived from the soft and gently rounded maternathreast." Remarking on the smile which suckof animals and the purring of cats to certain move ments which they acquire while sucklings. Cats purr by drawing in their breath, which resembles their manne of sucking, and thus " becomes their language of pleas

are given by his grandson in the "p.efi-alvary notice." He was an early temperance reformer. Long before any societies had been started in this country or in Great Britain he had set a wise example to his neighbers in that during many years he never touched alcohol under any form, and it is positively asserted of him that be diminished to a sensible extent the practice of drinking among the gentry of the county in which he lived. He believed also in the Sabbath as a day of rest. On a souse, where he found an old and faithful maid servant charming. On asking why she courned on a Sunday, she replied that she had always done so, as he liked to have fresh butter every morning. To this he rejoined, "Yes, I do, but never again churn on a Sunday." It so happened that on the following day Dr. Darwin died. His fame as a physician was extensive. George III, heard of him through a lady attached to the Queen, and to her he said: "Way does not Dr. Darwin come to London I He shall be my physician if he comes"-repeating it over and over as was his manner. But Dr. Darwin and his wife agreed that they disliked London life too much to act on the suggestion. A gentleman in the last stage of confrom London to consult you, as the greatest physician in the world, to hear from you if there is any hope in my case; I know that my life bangs upon a thread, but importance for me to settle my worldly affairs immedibut tell me without hesitation your candid opinion." After making an examination Dr. Darwin told him he was sorry to say there was no hope. The gentleman paused a moment and then asked how long be could live. Perhaps a fortnight," responded Dr. Darwin, Seizing Dr. Darwin's hand the man then said: "Thank you. doctor, I thank you; my mind is satisfied; I now know remote from the public highways of commerce. The dector, I thank you; my mind is satisfied; I now know there is no hope for me." "But as you come from Lon-don," urged Dr. Darwin, "why did you not consult Dr. Warren, so celebrated a physician t" The reply was this: "Alas! doctor, I am Dr. Warren." In a week or two afterward Dr. Warren died.

Many curious and suggestive sayings of his are given. Writing of inheritance in disease he remarked that "as many families become gradually extinct by hereditary is often hazardous to marry an heiress, as she is not unfrequently the last of a diseased family." In his time, when the custom to bury people in church-yards instead of cometeries still survived uni-when the custom in the morning is indispensable, whether the guests are few or many. Pancakes with ne burial places in churches or in churchyards, where the monuments of departed sinners shoulder God's altar. but proper burial grounds should be consecrated out of Throughout his life he was interested in mechanical invention, and he left a huge common-place book full of sketches and theories. There was little, however, that he completed except a horizontal windmill for grinding flints, which succeeded and was chine" at a time when speaking-tubes were probably unknown, at any rate in the country, and the telephone had never been dreamed of. For this machine he inwhen the lips were gradually closed, had " a most plaintive tone." An amusing anecdote is told of the machine. He had a tube from his study to his kitchen, where it opened near the fire-place. One day while a countryman sat by the fire the doctor called from his study, " I want some coals." The man it is said, instantly fled from the bouse, being doubly alarmed, since the doctor and a reputation among the country people of being a sort of magician. His definition of a fool was "a man who never tried an experiment in his life." Certainly some of Dr. Darwin's experiments got him into personal trouble. He once made a carriage, it is said. with the front seat so far forward that the centrifugal force pitched him out of it. While playing with gunpowder, at school, it exploded and gave him a serious injury. Again, but whether from an experiment is not distinctly stated, he broke his knee-gap, and while fishing one day with his brothers they put him into a bag with his feet hanging out, and thus blinded he walked into a river

Dr. Darwin made the acquaintance of Rousseau while Rousseau one day was in his cave on a terrace at Wootton Hall in melancholy contemplation, and afterward corresponded with him Rousscau disliked interruptions, as Dr. Darwin well knew from what he had heard, and accordingly he sauntered by the cave that day while minutely examining a flower and thus drew forth the " self-taught infidel." Dr. Darwin lived in Lichfield, the native place of Dr. Johnson, but he rarely saw Johnson to his visits to that place. The two men seem to have disliked each other cordinity. Certainly Dr. Darwin had no love for the lexicographer, as appears from the following stanza

"From Lichfield famed two glant critics come,
Tremble, ye Poets! hear them! 'Fe. Fo. Fun!'
By Seward's arm the mancied Beaumont bled,
And Johnson grinds poor Shakespeare's bones for
bread."

Dr. Darwin sympathized with the cause of the American colonies. In October, 1782, he writes to Wedg "I hope Dr. Franklin will live to see peace, to see America recline under her own vine and fig-tree, turning her swords into ploughshares," etc. Miss Seward's "Life of Dr. Darwin" is severely criticised. The publication of it was "unfortunate." Certain parts of it are "absolutely faise," and one of its statements is an "unfounded calumny." Mr. Darwin concludes that the only possible explanation why Miss Saward, who had been on intimate terms many years with the Dar wins, should write so " bitterly" about his grandtather, is that " she had wished to marry him after the death of his first wife and before his second marriage." Mr. Darwin prints a letter which tends to confirm this

"ANNALS OF THE STAGE,"

The reissue with an introduction, etc., by Mr. Stoddard of Dr. Doran's "Annals of the Stage" gives an opportunity to recall a story of Quin, the actor that is quite worthy of him. Between Quin and Bishop Warburton there was a friendship, and one day while the Bishop was arguing with a good deal of warmth for the Bishop was arguing with a good deal of warmth for royal prevogative Quin broke in with the words: "Sparo me, my Lord, i am a Republican, and perhaps I even think the execution of Charles I. might be justified." "By what haw?" inquired the Bishop." "By all the laws he has left," said Quin. Quin was then asked to remember that many of the registeds died violent deaths. "I would not advise your lordship to make use of that interence," said Quin, "for if I am not mistaken, that was the case with the Twelve Apostles."

Court of Arches (to Mr. Mackonochie); "You are suspended, str." Mr. Mackonochie (to Court of Arches); "You be hanged!"—[Funoy Folks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME JANUARY MAGAZINES. The Atlantic for this month devotes a large space to literary criticism, commenting on several new novels, and among them "The Earnest Trifler," the authorship of which has been so sagaciously ascribed to Mr. Howells by persons who can see through a millstone with their eyes shut. Of this remarkable story, which has been received with so great favor by the public, it is said that the writer "needs only experience and a more assured and independent command of her capabilities to be highly agreeable." "She moves with an accelerated but always circumspect pen to an end which we recognize as both morally fit and poetically just, and we lay her book aside full of the candid wish to meet her again at no very distant day." The principle of "Equality" is made the subject of a graver discussion than is usual in the pages of a Magazine, the writer arriving at the conclusion that "inequality appears to be the divine order; it always has existed; and all our theories and a priori speculations will not change the nature of things. Even inequality of condi-tion is the bases of progress, the incentive to exertion." The paper on the "Bonanza Farms of the West," gives by of important details from personal observation in regard to the practical effects of the system of farming on a gigantic scale. The writer affirms that those who have gone into the business of wheat growing machinery and of cheap labor, are making colossal fortunes; but, on the other hand, the small farmers, who depend mainly on their own labor, with small espital and less machinery, do not make a comfortable subsistence, but are running behindhand, and must go cown, upon a further reduction in the price of agricultural products. "The large develop-ment of the tenant system of farming is an evil of the greatest magnitude. There is not one redeeming feature in the whole system it. America, and it is in every way worse than in Europe." Mr. Grant Waite's article on the Habits of English Late," contains many sprightly descriptive passages, all of which are amusing, and some of them very droil. Mr. White's English experiences do not seem to have inspired him with any fively admiration of the rich democratic society of modern New-York. "Probably in no other place since the world began," he thus the lewel of gold been so often seen in the swine's snout as in New-York. New-York, with the elements of the finest soci rightly called a society; because, not being a capital or even a metropolis, not being the centre of any interest, political, literary, artistic, or even social, other than ommercial interest, it has come to be merely a place for the speedy getting and the speedier spending of money.'
The first two chapters of Mr. Howella's new story, "The
Undiscovered Country," strike off into a new line ounded on the mysteries of the modern Pythoness current spiritualistic incantations, but opening a field for the fine studies of character which form so pecutiar an element in the charm of his fletions. Offver Wendely Holmes contributes a tresh poem on "The Coming Age," and there is another by Whittier, entitled, " St. Martin's

In addition to the serial fictions which are looked for with so much interest by the readers of Harper, the present number contains attractive papers on "Old Baltimore and its Merchants," "The Isms of Forty Years Ago," represented by Tueodore Parker, Dr. Chauning, Edmund Quincy, Sylvester Graham, Lydia Maria Child, and others, the sketches of whom appear to have been introduced for the sake of their portraits, with which more or less faithful, the article is illustrated, rather than for any special significance in their position, " The Shepherds of Colorado, "Compulsory Education in Brooklyn," and "Ferdinand de Lesseps as Minister to highly appropriate but admirably executed.

Scribner has the usual variety of agreeable papers, among which may be noted "Young Artists' Life in New-York," illustrated with engravings of pictures by members of the Salmagundi Caub, "The Acadians of Louisiana," " A Revolutionary Congressman on Horse "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond." "The Acadians" is an interesting paper, pre-senting some novel details with regard to the descendants of the exiles from Acadie, who are celebrated by Longfellow in "Evangeline," and who were among the earlier permanent settlers of Louisiana, though the term is frequently applied to all the numbler classes of French origin throughout the State. The Acadians, as described by the writer, are still a peculiar and remarkable people, often retaining the character and mode or most thrifty of them keep their places in good orde raising small crops, of corn, cotton, tobacco, peas, and potatoes, and highland rice, if the soil is favorable. The lives of these people from gen-eration to generation, are a more repetition of the same round of simple pleasures and easy work. Balis are attended by young and old of both sexes. Cards and zeno, horse races and cock fights are proper for the most etable citizen. No woman, however, is ever preent at the last two entertainments. Sunday, after mass, is devoted to pleasure. Every family makes or receives visits. A collation in the morning is indispensable, he advised that "there should be midasses or honey, are handed round. If such are not at hand, sweet potatoes are used instead. Coffee is always served. The Acadian woman is capticious and quick-tempered, yet amiable and warm-hearted. Her auger is soon expended, and frankly deplored. What ever else she may be, she is always womanly, and, with rare exceptions, virtuous. The modern Evangeline has lisearded the picturesque Norman cap and kirtle of blue, and for grand toilet wears a dainty pink or blue sun-bonnet on her coquettish head, while an Indian robe with closely-fitting bodice and long flowing skirts adorns her litne, graceful form. Among the other articles in the number, Mr. E. P. Roc's paper on "strawberries" will be found eminently instructive, with numerous illustrations of the ripe truit taken from nature and drawn at their actual size; Mr. J. H. Merryman contributes a valuable article on the " United States Life Saving Service," and Mr. William C. Church treats intelligently of American Arms and Ammunition." Mr. R. H. Stoddard's striking poem is an echo of the " Sea " and a reflection of human life.

The North American opens with an exhaustive paper on "The Interoceanic Canal," by Count de Lesseps; Mr. Francis Parkman comes once more to the charge, sin-gle-handed against five stalwart antagonists on the 'Woman Question;" Mr. Froude continues his prophetic wall on the supremacy of "Romanism and the Irish Bace in the United States;" a critical estimate of Sainte Benve, by Henry James, jr., evinces a thorough study of the great French critic, with a deep insight into his peculiar methods and the value of his achievements; Professor Winchell has a powerful and opportune essay on the "Metaphysics of Science;" Mr. Cuthbert Mills furnishes the second part of the "Permanence of Political Forces;" and Mr. R. H. Stoddard contributes an elaborate paper on "The Light of Asla," and other re-

The articles of greatest general interest in the current number of The International are "Rubens," by Philip Hamerton, "Francis Lieber (Leiber, sic), by Profits J. G. Bautseitt, "William Cobbett, by Henry Cabot Ledge, and "William Kington Clifford," by John Fiske. The services of the late Dr. Lieber to pol science and international law are briefly, but clearly set forth; Mr. Ledge treats of the brawny, and sometimes, brutal specimen of English humanity, William Cobbett, with just appreciation; and the character and scientific accomplishments of the late Professor Clifford are considered with affectionate sympathy and wise comprehensiveness in Mr. Fiske's admirable and highly

The Magazine of American History, among other two portant documents, contains the copy of a manuscript correspondence between Josesh Quincy, Jared Sparks, and Colonel Be: Jamin Tallmadge, relating to Benedici Arnold and Major André.

The Harvard Register is the title of a new monthly Magazine published at Cambridge, Mass., containing University intelligence, contributions from the Harvard professors, and articles relating to education, but not under the direction of efficers of the college. The first number is of considerable interest to Harvard graduates and students, and has some valuable papers from Dr. A. P. Peabody, Professor Charles F. Dunbar, Mr. Justin Winsor, and others.

WOMAN THE STRONGER A NOVEL 12me, pp. 403. G The anonymous author of this story evinces ore aptitude in depicting certain exceptional phases of American life than in the selection of incidents or the construction of a plot. He shows equal familiarity with the peculiar social features of the State of Ohio, and the City of New-York, between which the movement of the narrative is divided, and which furnish in fair proportions the scenes and characters which it aims to illustrate. The personages of the plot no doubt shadow forth certain remarkable specimens of American human nature; but they are caricatures of life for which they were probably intended by the writer; they are sketched with a bold and vigorous hand, though their individual attractions are not presented in strong relief. The writer civity presenting both the comic and the repulsive aspecta of life; and from the financial and business experiences

of the last ten years he derives abundant materials fo the exercise of his pointed sarenam. His descriptive power is above the common stamp, and if not always applied to the most enticing scenes, rarely fails to be brilliant and effective. The story is founded, to a great degree, on the convulsions of financial life, the threes and agonies of Wall Street, and the disastrous crises and crashes which periodically devastate American hearthand homes. A typical example of New-York life is intro duced in the early part of the narrative in the father of two of the prominent young people, Mr. James Grandin, a gentleman of the good old Knick-rbocker race, living in the primitive fashionable quarter between Fourteenthst, and Bleecker. He was not a retir od merchant or banker but inherited from his father a large fortune, which he had invested in bond and mortgage on real estate. He could never be persuaded to vary this form of invest-ment, so that when the change of values took place during the war, be found himself almost a pauper in stead of a millionaire. He was compelled to give up his carriage, dismiss his body servant, retrench the luxuries of his table, and in fact adopt a new style of living alto gether. This had inspired him with an intense disgust for financial affairs, and a profound dislike to person engaged in commercial pursuits. He was opposed, o course, to the pretensions of a young Wall Street operator who had solicited the hand of his daughter, and thus comes to play an important part in the plot. After the change of scene from New-York to the interior of Ohio, the story grows more animated, and rapidly converge toward a focus of powerful interest, though with little either of poetry or romance in its details. From this time, though dealing with some of the most forbidding forms of human character, it assumes an aspect of un the study of ethical principles and the teaching of eco nomical science under the veil of a sensational novel.

THE LIMITATIONS OF LIFE AND OTHER SER MONS. By WM. M. TAYLOR, D.D. 8vo. up. 591. A.C. Armstrong & Son.

The discourses in this volume, like the on from which it takes its name, are, for the most part, of a practical and devotional character, although resting on a solid basis of religious dectrine. In treating th subjects selected by the preacher he takes for granted a large body of theological principles, which are applied and enforced in their relation to spiritual experience and to the duties and discipline of life, rather than submitted to a rigid analysis and exhaustive discussion, Di? Taylor is singularly happy in the illustration of what would be deemed by many speculative truth; he never disdains an opportune anecdote or a suggestive example from real life when it comes in his way; and the carnestness of his appeals as well as the force of his arguments is suited to make a profound impression on the religious sense of his hearers and readers.

HALP HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE Second series, Edited by DANA ESTES, Svo., pp. 445. Boston, Estes & Lauriat.

The papers comprised in this volume have evidently been selected with a view to their practical utility as well as their scientific value. They include articles by Professor Tyudali, Professor Ballour Stewart, Professor Gelke, Professor Asa Gray, and Professor Joseph Lovering of Harvard University, and other emi-nent scientific writers, which, if not among the most elaborate productions of their respective suthors, are the best suited for general reading. Among the topics of leading current interest are "The Telephone" and "The Phonograph," of which a copious and lucid exposition is presented by Professor F. J. Garbitt. Professor Ass Gray treats of the "Growth of Trees." and Professor Lovering of "Sympachetic Vibrations as Exhibited in Ordinary Machinery."

A new edition of Wells's Natural Philosonly, by David A. Wells, edited by Worthington C. Ford, is issued by Ivison & Company. It has been thoroughly revised, with corrections and additions in accordance with the progress of scientific research, and while it retains the essential features which have given it a high place among popular manuals, will be welcomed in its present improved form by teachers and private students as a valuable aid to scientific instruc-

The History of the Ely Reunion, held at Lyme, Conn., July 10, 1978, contains several interesting biographies of distinguished members of the family, illustrating their services in the cause of education, re-ligion, and benevolent institutions. The pamphlet presents the record of an ancient family tree, renowned in the annals of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and which has borne fair and goodly fruits for honor and use throughout the Nation.

Ivison & Co. have published New Word-Analysis, by William Swinton, founded on the author former text-book of similar name, and modelled on the same plan, with a large amount of additional practical matter. It has proved a valuable text-book in the hands of judicious teachers, and the additions made in the present form will enhance its utility.

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